

Editorial Correspondence to the Gazette.
MADISON, Jan. 18.—The forty-ninth ball
lot was cast last night between eleven and
twelve o'clock. During the entire evening
there had been no material change in the
complexion of the vote. It was not
expected there would be any. The voting
was a mere matter of form—the friends of
each candidate being determined to stand
by their leader. Two recesses were had in
the meantime when private conferences
were held with a view to bringing about a
change. Speeches were made in the caucus
prophesying defeat all round and
throwing the Senatorship in the hands of
the enemy, but neither the conferences
nor the speeches changed a vote. Senator
Bailey made an earnest speech in favor of
the caucus casting two ballots, each mem-
ber naming on the ballot his first and sec-
ond choice. He thought this would give
them some idea how the contest might re-
sult in case their first choice could not be
secured. This was voted down, and the
idea was ridiculed by the Keyes men. A motion was then
made, that after casting ten more ballots,
the members might consider themselves
absolved from all pledges, and vote for the
man of their choice, intimating that many
were voting by contract and not voting the
sentiments of their constituents. This
motion, which was too ridiculous to be
entertained, was reported to Carpenter's
headquarters, when the ex-Senator smiled
and exclaimed, "Well, that is certainly a
brilliant idea—to cast sixty ballots, and
then commence to vote honestly." It
needless to say that the motion was not
carried.

THE OUTLOOK.
It is clearly evident that the Senatorial
question is as muddled as ever. The work
which has been done can furnish no idea
of how the matter will end. There is no
giving away, no thought of compromise,
and no faith placed in the success of a
dark horse. The Carpenter men are not
discouraged over the work which has been
done, and the Milwaukee men confidently
assert that Matt. will be the next United
States Senator. They do not propose to
yield an inch of ground, and it is neces-
sary they will permit the question to be
taken to the joint convention on Tuesday
next without a nomination. The other
candidates will do the same thing, and it
may be considered a settled fact that the
caucus on Monday night will make no
nomination. It is claimed that Carpenter's
chances will show up the best in the joint
convention—that seventeen of the Demo-
crats refusing to go into the Democratic
caucus last night, is quite significant. The
friends of Senator Howe are as unyielding
as those of Carpenter and Keyes, and have
no fears of submitting the matter to the
convention without a choice being made
by the caucus. Among the more promi-
nent of Howe's supporters there still con-
tinues the opinion that at least two-thirds
of the Carpenter and Keyes vote are fa-
vorable to Mr. Howe as a second choice, and
on this ground they base their hopes of his
final success. I think, however, this
opinion lacks support, though Speaker
Kelly and Colonel Sawyer are among the
number who firmly believe that Howe can
draw enough strength from Carpenter and
Keyes to give him an election.

ON THE OTHER HAND
the Keyes men are equally confident that
their leader will draw sufficient votes from
the others to elect. They are bold and
hopeful and never think of compromise
unless it is that which will result to Keyes
benefit. Because he has a plurality of three
or four, they argue that it is a substan-
tial reason why both Carpenter and Howe
should surrender to him. When they talk
so earnestly about giving the Democrats
the power to choose a Senator, when they
appeal to the Republicans not to disgrace
the party nor the State by allowing the
Democrats to control the great question,
they never think it is a
part of their duty to prevent it. They
want 55 men to surrender to 32 and thus
prevent a calamity. They want the moun-
tain to go to Mohamet, and not Mohamet,
to the mountain. Between this time and
Monday evening the Keyes men will hold
another caucus and make a careful survey
of the field. The case is a baffling one to
them as to everybody else.

NEW YORK NOMINATIONS

New Names to be Sent to the Senate
for Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Republican
to-morrow will intimate that if the New
York Custom House nominations are re-
jected the Senate will undoubtedly be
called upon to pass upon the nominations
of other gentlemen, some of whom will
presumably be more obnoxious to Conkling
than were Merritt, Burt, or Graham.

Failures in 1878.

New York, Jan. 15.—The usual com-
pilation of statistics concerning the failures
in the United States and Canada, made by
Dun, Barlow & Co.'s Mercantile Agency, is
even for 1878. Its general features are
as follows: The number of failures last
year reached the unparalleled figure of
10,478, or 16 per cent more than the pre-
vious year. The liabilities were also un-
precedented, being \$234,383,132, or nearly 19
per cent more than for the year before. The
average amount of liabilities was increased
from \$21,491 to \$22,309. The average was
the highest in the Middle States (\$20,788),
and smallest in the Southern (18,602). The
failures were much the most numerous in
the first quarter of the year, and, though
more in the third than second, in the last
quarter they fell to 1,800, with liabilities of
only \$37,172,003. This relation between the
different periods of the year is certainly
encouraging, but, as the agency points out,
the outlook for business men is still far
from cheerful. Expenses are large. In-
solvent laws are confused and uncertain;
competition is severe, and the trades are
overcrowded. Against this the most en-
couraging facts are the resumption of
specie payments and the very large in-
crease in the number of persons engaging
in farming, as shown by the amount of
land taken up for cultivation.

THE NEWS.

Our Correspondent's Specu-
lation Concerning the Sena-
torial Contest.Rumors of the Withdrawal of
Senator Howe,And a Combination of Carpen-
ter's and Howe's Forces
to Defeat Keyes.Another Extraordinary Fire in
New York City.The Loss Various Estimated
at Two to Six Millions
of Dollars.Continued Excitement Between
the French Ministry and
the Extremists.The Adherents of the Ministry
Resolved to Stand by the
Present Government.The Vatican to Establish Several
New Bishops in the
United States.General Logan Nominated for
Senator by the Illinois Re-
publicans.

MARKETS.

Special to the Gazette.
Chicago, Jan. 18.—No 2 spring wheat; cash
82½ cents; No 3 spring wheat, 81½ cents; 1 March,
81½ cents; No 3 spring wheat, cash, at 81½;
@69 cents.
CORN—No 2, cash, 29½ cents; February 30
cents; March 30½ cents.
BARKLEY—Extra No 3 cash, 48½ cents.

LOGAN.

Special to the Gazette.
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 18.—It is believed
here to-day that a bolt is being organized
by the anti-Logan men.

CALLED AGAIN.

Special to the Gazette.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Secretary Sher-
man has made another call for twenty mil-
lion bonds.

GENERAL RENO.

Special to the Gazette.
CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—F. F. Girard, the well
known scout, was examined still further in
the Reno investigation to-day. He ex-
pressed it as his opinion that Major Reno
should have held his ground.

THE SENATORSHIP.

Speculations Concerning the Repub-
lican Nominations.

Special to the Gazette.
The Senatorial contest is still at a dead
lock, and speculation is rife; one rumor,
which gains credence, is that Howe will
telegraph his resignation before Monday
night, to which time the Republican cauc-
us has adjourned. Another is that Howe
and Carpenter are about to coalesce
against Keyes. But really very little is
known, and the managers of the several
candidates are as much in the dark as ever.
All of them express confidence, though,
perhaps, there is more, weakening in the
Howe forces than either of the other two.
The excitement is intense, though unde-
monstrative. A bolt is confidently ex-
pected by Democrats. If the Republicans fail
to select a candidate and the question goes
unsettled to a joint convention on Tues-
day, Carpenter's chances will be in the ac-
cendant, and his friends knowing this are
willing to block the work of the caucus to
that end.

From the 25th ballot last evening when
the last dispatch was sent to the Gazette, to
the 49th which was reached at near mid-
night, when an adjournment was taken,
there was no material change in the re-
sult.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.

In New York—The Loss Estimated at
From Two to Six Millions.

Special to the Gazette
New York, Jan. 17.—Another destruc-
tive fire occurred in this city to-night, the
total loss of which will not fall far short of
\$2,000,000. Shortly before 8 o'clock flames
were seen issuing from the third floor of
a five story building, on 61 Worth street.
An alarm was immediately sounded, but
before the arrival of the fire engines the
fire had made rapid headway; and in a few
minutes the whole building was in flames.
The Chief of the Fire Department seeing
that it was likely to be a large fire,
summoned all the reserves
to fire, but despite their exertions the flames
made rapid headway and communicated
with Nos. 58, 60, 62, 66, and 68 Worth St.,
and 64, 66, 68 and 70 Thomas St. From
Nos. 58 to 68 Worth St. and 64 to 70 Thom-
as St. and their contents were entirely de-
stroyed. The loss is estimated at \$150,000
on buildings and \$1,000,000 on stock. The
building of H. B. Cistlin & Co., great dry
goods merchants, were for some time in
great danger, and it was only by the extra-
ordinary exertions of the firemen that the
flames were kept from communicating with
the entire dry goods district along Worth
and Church streets. The Chief of the
Fire Department said to-night that it was
one of the most dangerous fires that has
occurred in this city for years.

New York, Jan. 18.—The loss on the
buildings and stock is from 3,000,000 to

6,000,000, probably about \$4,000,000. The
Manhattan Real Estate Association owned
the whole block, valued at \$1,000,000 and
a half, about two-thirds insured. There were
no accidents but several narrow escapes.
While Fire Commissioner Bonner and a
number of firemen were on the floor where
the fire broke out, it began to give way.
They had only time to retreat to the Thom-
as street side, when the floor fell in with a
crash, sending up great flames that illu-
minated the city for miles. President King,
of the Department, narrowly escaped being
crushed by falling walls, in front of 60
Worth street. A fireman rescued him just
in time.

New York, Jan. 18.—The loss by last
night's fire will be \$4,000,000, mainly cov-
ered by insurance.

THE VATICAN.

The Church in the United States—
Several New Bishops.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch from Rome
states that, in addition to the proposed ap-
pointment of several Vicars Apostolic in
parts of America destitute of the Episcopal
churches, the Vatican intends to establish
several new Bishops in the United
States, and institute a new hierarchy dif-
ferent from the present one.

The Pope has sent circulars to bishops
outside of Europe, with the view of ex-
tending the collection of Peter's pence in
all countries of the world.

FRANCE.

The Ministerial Declaration—Gam-
betta's Tactics—The Frictions of the
Left—The Republican Union—The
Revenue.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The ministerial state-
ment has created an unfavorable impres-
sion.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A Paris correspondent
says Gambetta will leave Paris to-day
(Saturday), and will only return Monday
in time for debate. The correspondent
says Gambetta has adopted his present
tactics because he fears he can no longer
control the majority, and intends to grad-
ually veer around to the side of the assail-
ants of the Ministry.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—M. DeGirardin, in the
France, proposes a cabinet of members of
the four sections of the Left, under the
premiership of Gambetta. All the factions
of the Left held meetings to-day. The
Moderate section, although it unanimously
voted that the Ministerial declaration was
unacceptable, showed during the discus-
sion that they almost all favored the reten-
tion of the present Cabinet, if Dufaure
will consent to accede to his declarations. The
discussion will be continued to-morrow.

The Republican union declared that
they considered it useless to discuss the
declaration, in view of the unanimous dis-
favor with which it was received, and in-
structed M. Floquet, in Monday's debate to
especially insist upon modifications in the
staff and change in the public officials.

The Extreme Left rejected the declara-
tion of the Ministry, and instructed M.
Madier de Montjé to express its objections
Monday.

At a meeting of Senators belonging to
the left center, M. Ferry made a speech
completely adhering to the government
programme.

The deputies of the left center have re-
solved to adhere to the Ministerial pro-
gramme, awaiting with confidence the ex-
planations and acts of the Cabinet, espe-
cially as regards public officials.

The French revenue returns for the year
ending December 31, 1878, show that the
indirect taxes yielded 2,925,770,000 francs,
an increase of 75,672,490 francs.

Business is dull. Try stock speculation!

Thousands of dollars are often made from
an investment of one hundred. Send to
Alex. Frothingham & Co., brokers, 12 Wall
Street, New York, for their Weekly Finan-
cial report, sent free.

AN ERIE CONDUCTOR'S GALLANTRY.

An Expectant Bride on the Wrong
Train and How She Was Aided.

From the Middleton Argus.
Erie Railway conductors are proverbially
the most accommodating officials in the
world, as the following story, related by
our townsman, Isaac R. Clements, who
was a participant in the affair well illus-
trates. Mr. Clements was a passenger on
train 1, going west, one day last week, en-
route for Lake County. When the train
arrived at Lucknow a handsome young
lady, carrying several bundles in her
hand entered the car and took
the seat directly in front of
him. It being the last car on
the train, it was some time before Con-
ductor Van Wormer came along to gather
the tickets. When he approached the
young lady, she handed him a ticket for
Honesdale over the Honesdale Branch, on-
ly to be informed that she was on the
wrong train, and that of going to
Honesdale, was rapidly approaching Nar-
rowsburg. The conductor passed on, and
the young lady immediately burst into a
flood of tears, and wished to know what
she should do. Mr. Clements, taking com-
passion on the young lady, who was cry-
ing as if her heart would break,
endeavored to make light of her mis-
fortune and console her by stating
that she could alight at Narrowsburg, re-
turn on the next train, and possibly reach
Honesdale on a freight train the same
night. But that didn't console her at all.
She had no boat Honesdale by 3 p. m., and
if she couldn't get there by that time, she
didn't want to go at all. In fact she was
to be married at that hour, and had run
down to Lucknow to procure a few arti-
cles she required. If she didn't get back
she was afraid her soon-to-be husband
would be offended, to say nothing of the
disappointment and anxiety it would cause
her parents and the invited guests.

Mr. Clements was now more interested
in the weeping young lady, and, as he says
himself, would have given \$10, had it been
in his power to her back to Honesdale and
her lover. He immediately interviewed
Conductor Van Wormer, told him of the
young woman's plight, and asked him if it
wasn't possible to get her back to Hones-
dale in time for the wedding ceremony.
The conductor said he would try, and the
young lady reached her destination in time
for the marriage vows. She will never forget
the kindness of Conductor Van Wormer,
and her first-born, should it be a boy, ought
certainly to bear his name.

Five hundred gaping spectators stared
at this scene with dry eyes, and the law-
yers for the prosecution, to their honor, did
not hide their emotion. The tears coursed
down the furrowed cheeks of the venerable
counsel for the prisoner as he rose and in a
tremulous voice demanded that the entire
evidence be ruled out as inadmissible. He
made an eloquent argument, but the judge
felt compelled to refuse, and the case went
over until next Tuesday. There remain
only two hours of rebutting testimony be-
fore the summing up.

DAUGHTER AND MOTHER.

Dramatic Scene Enacted in Court
During the Trial of Mrs. Kate Cobb
The Prisoner's Little Daughter
Called to Testify Against Her Own
Mother.

Norwich, Conn., Jan. 11, Cor. New York Sun.
The evidence was all in, and there still
remained an important point which the
prosecution must make before the summing
up began. That was to introduce the tes-
timony of the ten-year-old daughter of the
prisoner as to the cup and saucer marked
"Fet," which Bishop claims to have given
her and which she denies ever receiving
from him. They were afraid to put on the
little Adele as a witness of their own, be-
cause it had got abroad that the prisoner's friends
had tampered with her. It remained to
bring out her testimony against her mother
in some other way, because it would never
do to put a witness on the stand whom they
might wish to impeach. There was a hur-
ried consultation between the prosecutor
and his assistant, and then the latter called
out in a loud voice, "Sherrif, bring in the
little girl!"

There was a stir among the spectators as
a tall man in a blue coat and brass buttons
appeared walking by the side of a pretty
little form, all lace and feathers
and dimpled confusion. Everybody made
way for them, and they walked slowly past
the lonely figure in black, which bent for-
ward for an instant and then drew back
quickly, until they reached the witness
chair. The little girl climbed into it and
then turned to the audience a pretty face re-
markably like that of the prisoner, though
with more of the rosy tint of the rose in
her cheeks. She was a bonny wee thing
with her long golden hair pushed back
over her face by a black circle comb, gold-
en ear drops and a hat of lustrous blue
silk and white lace perched on top of her
ringlets. The tiny white lace scarf worn
about her throat was tied with just the
least suspicion of lacy and lace, and her small
white hands, nestling against her play-
thing of a muff, showed the glimmer of a
ring—her mother's gift.

"What is your name, little one?" asked
the public prosecutor, with a gentleness
which contrasted strongly with the war of
words which had preceded it.

For a moment the witness looked about
in childish confusion. Then she mur-
mured, "Adele W. Cobb."
White haired and venerable Mr. Watt
could bear it no longer. "I object to this,
your honors," he cried, bringing his hand
down upon the bar with an emphasis that
made it rebound. Then he rose, and with
something of the air of the lion, turned to
his learned antagonist and shook his hand
warningly at him. "I object," he cried in a
ringing voice, "to this unparalleled scene.
I object your honors, to bringing this ter-
rified little thing, innocent of the nature of
an oath, or of the knowledge of anything
evil, into this court to testify against her
mother, who is on trial for her life! It is
bad enough to have these lawyers for the
State putting her questions, as they admit
to be leading questions, her here to be
forced to testify that her mother is guilty
of the crime which she bore her and nursed
her. I ask your honors to put a stop to
this thing here and at the outset!"

Prosecutor Waller rose with a flushed
face, in which regret at the part he was
acting struggled with a sense of duty. He
spoke in a low voice, every syllable of
which was audible in the furthest corner
of the crowded court room. He said:

"Your honors, I admit that it is a most
painful sight, and nothing but the convic-
tion that I am doing my sworn duty to the
State and to the community would justify
me in what I am about to do."

"The prisoner at the bar is her mother,"
broke in Mr. Watt, impatiently.
"Aye, your honors," continued the pub-
lic prosecutor, "the prisoner at the bar, my
learned friend truly says, is her mother.
For myself, if you and I were to be mur-
dered by poison, I trust that we would
leave children—yes, even little ones like
this—with honor and affection enough to
aid in pointing out the murderers, even
though she were her own mother."

Kind-hearted Judge Culver drew his
chair to the edge of the platform, and
looked on the witness.

"Adele," he said in a kind, cheering
voice, "do you know what it is to tell a
falsehood?"

"Yes," answered the little girl, with a
nod. "It's wicked."
"Who will punish you if you tell a false-
hood?"

"God will," she replied.
"And who told you that God would pun-
ish you?"

"Mamma did, sir."

The judge wiped his glasses, and both he
and the chief justice looked very grave.
There were few dry eyes in the vicinity
of the little witness, and even the stern
jurymen looked melted for a moment. A
tear stood in the prisoner's eye, and then
it rolled slowly down her pale face. She
raised her veil and brushed it away with
her handkerchief.

"We admit this testimony," said Chief
Justice Cobb, finally, "to impeach the tes-
timony of the grandmother and not for any
other purpose. Mrs. Waterman hav-
ing testified that she did not tell the little
girl a certain thing, it is allowable to im-
peach her testimony by asking the little
girl what she did tell her."

With constant promptings from the pub-
lic prosecutor Adele told her story. She
said that the lawyers came to her one day
and asked her if she had seen anything of
the cup. Adele admitted seeing the cup
marked "Fet" on the cupboard of her
mother's house. When she
next saw her grandmother the latter said
to her, "Your mother had no such cup as
that. There is a cup marked something
else that belonged to me." During this
painful recital Mrs. Waterman, who was
virtually accused of perjury by her
grandchild, looked pale as death. Her
face was firmly set, and she did not lower
it, although the gaze of the crowded court-
room was concentrated upon her. When the
painful scene was concluded, not with-
out many interruptions by the counsel for
the defense, the public prosecutor heaved
a sigh of relief.

"Do you know the nature of an oath,
Adele?" asked Colonel Watt, rising
once more and looking fixedly at the wit-
ness.

"No, sir," was the artless answer.
"There, you see, your honors," exclaimed
the prisoner's counsel, triumphantly,
"she admits that she doesn't know what
she's doing."

When the judge called the witness chair
she walked over to where her mother was
sitting. Curiosity seekers craned their
necks to see what the mother would do.
The child tripped unobtrusively up to the
silent figure in black, whose life she had
been helping to swear away, and put out
her tiny hand. The mother caught her in
her arms, raised her upon her lap, pressed
her to her breast, and began smoothing
back her golden hair with trembling but
loving hands. Those who stood near said
that she only wept, and those in the
back of the court, were "My precious!"

Five hundred gaping spectators stared

at this scene with dry eyes, and the law-
yers for the prosecution, to their honor, did
not hide their emotion. The tears coursed
down the furrowed cheeks of the venerable
counsel for the prisoner as he rose and in a
tremulous voice demanded that the entire
evidence be ruled out as inadmissible. He
made an eloquent argument, but the judge
felt compelled to refuse, and the case went
over until next Tuesday. There remain
only two hours of rebutting testimony be-
fore the summing up.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Very Little Business Transac-
ted in Either House.

And That of An Unimportant
Character.

Both Houses Adjourn Until
Tuesday Morning.

THE LEGISLATURE.

But Very Little Business Transacted
in Either House.

Special to the Gazette.

MADISON, Jan. 18.—In the Senate, bills
were introduced doing away with barbed
wire fences along railways, and relative to
preservation of fish.

Adjourned to ten a. m., Tuesday.

In the Assembly, bills were introduced
amending the charter of the city of Mil-
waukee.

In the matter of official salaries.
Collection and payment of taxes.
Of county treasurers.

Regulating the use and improvement of
stock.

Adjourned till ten a. m., Tuesday.

HYDROPHOBIA.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 17.—At Kenton,
Ohio, a girl aged 12 years, daughter of
Charles Kidney, is suffering from a terri-
ble case of hydrophobia. Her friends keep
her tied down, it being dangerous for her
to be loose. The trouble was caused by the
bite of a dog six years ago.

POLYCAMY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The House Ju-
diciary Committee to-day granted a hear-
ing to Mrs. Emilie Wells and Mrs. Seina
Young Williams, of Salt Lake City, Utah,
upon the various petitions now before the
committee relating to the laws of all-time
polygamy. They argued in favor of legisla-
tion which will protect Mormon women
and children.

On the First Ballot by a Vote of 80
to 26 for Senator Oglesby.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 17.—The Republi-
can members of the Legislature held their sen-
atorial caucus to night, and nominated
General Logan on the first ballot. The
vote stood Logan 80, Oglesby 26. All the
Republican members were present.

TO PENSIONERS.

The Bill Giving Back Pay to Soldiers
and Sailors of the Late War.

The following bill which has just passed
the Senate and gone to the President for
his signature is of the greatest importance
to every pensioner. It is estimated that
the expenditures herein provided for will
amount to \$20,000,000 which will be distrib-
uted among 50,000 families:

AN ACT to provide that all persons on account
of death or wounds received or disease con-
tracted in the service of the United States dur-
ing the late war of the rebellion, which have
been granted, or which shall hereafter be grant-
ed, shall commence from the date of death or
discharge from the service of the United States,
and for the payment of arrears, pensions, and
other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., that all persons which
have been granted under the general law
regulating pensions, or may hereafter be
granted in consequence of the death from
causes which originated in the United
States service during the continuance of the
late war of the rebellion, or in conse-
quence of wounds, injuries, or disease re-
ceived or contracted in said service during
said war of the rebellion, shall commence
from the date of discharge from said ser-
vice of the person on whose account the
claim has been, or hereafter be grant-
ed, or from the termination of the right of
the party having a prior title to such pen-
sion; provided the rate of pension for the
intervening time for which arrears of pen-
sions are hereby granted shall be the same
per month for which the pension was
originally granted.

Sec. 2. That the Commissioner of
Pensions is hereby authorized and directed
to adopt such rules and regulations for the
payment of arrears of pensions hereby
granted, as will be necessary to cause to be
paid to such pensioners, or if pensioners
entitled to the same, all such arrears of
pension as the pensioner may be, or would
have been entitled to under this act.

Sec. 3. That Section 4,717 of the Re-
vised Statutes, which provides that no
claim for pension not prosecuted to a suc-
cessful issue within five years from the date
of the filing of the same shall be admitted
without the recording of evidence from the
War or Navy Department of the injury or
disease which resulted in disability or
death of the person on whose account the
claim is made; provided, that in any case
on which limitation prescribed by this
section bars further prosecution of a claim,
the claimant may present through the
Pension Office to the Adjutant General of
the Army or the Surgeon General of
the Navy evidence that the
disease or injury which resulted in disability
or death of the person on whose account
the claim is made; provided, that in any case
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disease or injury which resulted in disability
or death of the person on whose account
the claim is made; provided, that in any case
on which limitation prescribed by this
section bars further prosecution of a claim,
the claimant may present through the
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the

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Trains at Janesville station.

ARRIVE.

From Monroe. 5:55 a.m.

From Prairie du Chien. 1:30 p.m.

From Chicago, Milwaukee and East. 4:45 p.m.

From Chicago, Milwaukee and East. 7:45 p.m.

DEPART.

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East. 5:55 a.m.

For Madison, Prairie du Chien. 1:30 p.m.

For Monroe. 4:45 p.m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East. 7:45 p.m.

W. M. R. NOYES, Agent.

L. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

Trains at Janesville station.

ARRIVE.

Day Express. 1:30 p.m.

Day Express. 8:45 p.m.

Day Express. 1:30 p.m.

Day Express. 8:45 p.m.

DEPART.

Day Express. 1:30 p.m.

Day Express. 8:45 p.m.

Day Express. 1:30 p.m.

Day Express. 8:45 p.m.

M. HUGHETT, Gen'l Supt.

J. M. STENNETT, General Passenger Agent.

WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

FROM CLINTON JUNCTION.

10 00 A. M.—Going West, mail and passenger for Rock Island and intermediate points.

10 15 P. M.—Going East, mail and passenger for Racine, making connections with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. at Western Union Junction.

3 30 P. M.—Going East, passenger for Racine, connection as above.

First-Office, Summer Time Table.

Trains arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Way. 1:30 p.m.

Madison and Milwaukee. 1:30 p.m.

Chicago Through, Night via Milton and Wisconsin Junction. 7:00 a.m.

Green Bay and Way. 7:00 a.m.

Monroe and Way. 7:00 a.m.

Madison and Milwaukee. 7:00 a.m.

Chicago and Way. 7:00 a.m.

OVERLAND MAILS ARRIVE.

Centre and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by. 12:30 p.m.

Emerald Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by. 12:30 p.m.

East Troy, via Johnson, Wednesdays and Fridays by. 6:00 p.m.

Beloit stage. 11:30 a.m.

Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Madison and Milwaukee. 8 p.m.

Chicago Through, Night via Milton and Wisconsin Junction. 8:00 p.m.

Chicago and Way. 8:00 p.m.

All points East, West and South of Chicago via Milton Junction. 8:00 p.m.

Green Bay and Way, including Milwaukee, Northern Michigan and Northern Iowa. 11:30 a.m.

Madison and Milwaukee. 11:30 a.m.

East Troy, via Johnson, 11:30 a.m.

Monroe, Broadhead and Way. 11:30 a.m.

Rockford, Freeport and Way. 11:30 a.m.

OVERLAND MAILS CLOSE.

Beloit stage. 4:00 p.m.

Centre and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by. 4:00 p.m.

East Troy, via Johnson, 4:00 p.m.

Richmond, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by. 4:00 p.m.

Emerald Grove and Way. 4:00 p.m.

Thursdays and Saturdays by. 4:00 p.m.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

Daily from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. On Sundays from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. On Monday morning, a through pouch is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 9 o'clock train.

By reading this table carefully, the public can post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. FATTERSON, P. M.

The Best Farmer.

There are still some among the masses of our farmer friends who cling to the idea that the most perfect farming, consists only in aptness of labor and strength of muscle; that skill in the use of implements and the amount of labor a man is able to perform in a given time, is an evidence of superior farming. That idea is at variance with good philosophy. The reply once made to the question, "Who is the most perfect sailor?" illustrates the point. Jack Tar, before the mast splices a rope, steers the ship, or rows a boat with perfect skill. Precipitated into the sea, he rides the waves without fear and is saved, where a landman would be lost. Swaying to and fro on the yield and in the tempest, he keeps the boat with imperturbable coolness, and braves danger in many forms with composure, where a novice would perish. Yet he is far from being a perfect sailor. Other men are patiently working in the national observatories of London and Washington, preparing the nautical almanac. Maps and charts—indicating the shoals and reefs and currents, and indicating the laws governing the winds and currents—are prepared with great study and care. By these aids and appliances which science has evolved, the mariner can readily reach almost the precise spot on the ocean his vessel occupies. But the scientific school whose research has rendered all this possible, is not as efficient mariner. The man who unites the highest practical aptness and skill in working his ship with the comprehension that enables him to use all the deductions of nautical science. It is a union of skill and scientific knowledge which makes him a master of his calling. The application suggests itself. In farming the highest and most extensive knowledge of all known natural laws pertaining to this great pursuit, combined with eminent skill, energy, industry and economy, makes the most perfect farmer.

The evidence are constantly multiplying that farmers are coming to understand this important fact. Agriculture as a science is coming to the fore with long strides. It is the science of the future, for there is not within the scope of man's objects and pursuits any calling that demands more of science for its successful prosecution. In every department of rural economy science stands at the threshold, and invites an investigation of the processes by which the highest success may be attained; and he who gains and employs the most knowledge of his pursuit, in any branch of rural industry, will realize the largest reward for his labor.

The farmer of the future will know more of the laws which govern in the varied operations of nature that attach to all departments of his calling. He will plow with more reasonable expectations of reaping bountiful harvests, for he will know more of the nature and condition of his soils; he will cultivate better and more effectively, for he will have a clear understanding of what is required. He will know more of vegetable physiology, or the peculiarities and habits of different plants which require his care and culture, as well as of noxious growths, and therefore will possess knowledge which will insure better returns from the former, and render the extermination of the latter more certain. He will possess valuable information in regard to insects that prey upon his fields and flocks and easily distinguish the friendly sorts from the noxious tribes. He will possess a greater knowledge of animal physiology and pathology, and hence secure comparative immunity from heavy losses, that are now of daily occurrence. In short he will walk in the light which science will shed around his footsteps, and wonder that the world was so slow to grasp and profit by facts and truths in nature, which though simple were so long unknown or unappreciated. Let us all—farmers, agricultural schools and colleges, societies, clubs and associations of every description pertaining to rural industries, and last, though not least, the agricultural press—push on the car of progress and remit no effort to place this—the greatest and

really the noblest of all human pursuits—on the plane which it deserves to occupy.—Western Rural.

AMERICAN IRON TRADE.

Report of the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association—A Prosperous Year Passed and a Better One Anticipated.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—A report of the condition of the American iron trade for the past year has just been completed by James M. Swank, Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association. It states that the production of pig-iron in the United States in 1877 was 2,314,585 tons, and in 1878 was 2,382,000 tons. Pennsylvania shows an increase of over 100,000 tons, while Ohio shows a decrease of over 30,000 tons. In 1878 Pennsylvania made more than 50 per cent of the total production of pig-iron in the United States. At the close of 1877 there were in the United States 716 blast furnaces, of which 270 were in blast and 446 were out of blast. At the close of 1878 there were 700 furnaces, of which 260 were in blast and 440 out of blast. These figures, taken in connection with those of the production above given, indicate an increased average production of active furnaces in 1878 over 1877. During 1878 there were eighteen furnaces torn down, burned down, or otherwise taken out of the active list, and there were two new furnaces erected, one in Ohio and one in Tennessee, showing a net decrease in the year of sixteen furnaces. The stock of pig iron on hand unsold at the close of 1877 amounted to 612,351 net tons. At the close of 1878 they were very much less, being about 516,000 tons. At the close of 1878 the stocks aggregated 687,798 tons. In the whole of Pennsylvania there was a decrease in 1878 of about 30,000 tons, although in the Lehigh Valley there was an increase of about 13,000 tons. There was a decrease in New York of about 24,000 tons; in Ohio of about 17,000 tons, and a marked decrease in Michigan, Missouri, and other States. The shrinkage in stocks was remarkably uniform in all producing States, and it is very significant of the caution which characterized this branch of the iron trade throughout the year. No State materially increased its stocks in 1878. The consumption and production of pig iron, as well as the reduction of stocks, were greater in 1878 than during the previous year.

A careful estimate shows the production was increased about 70,000 tons. Stocks were decreased about 126,000, and consumption increased about 1,500,000 tons. This indicates that the rolling mills were more steadily employed during the past year than in the year preceding. Some of the reasons for this increased activity are the improvements in iron ship and bridge building, the requirements of the New York Elevated Railroad, and the large manufacture of locomotive and railroad cars. Ten out of eleven steel works were busily engaged in the production of steel rails during the entire year, and other steel works were also active. The prosperity of agricultural interests—two good consecutive crops having been procured—and the general revival of business throughout the latter half of the past year, were influences which favorably affected the iron trade of the country. The exhibit in connection with the production of Bessemer is particularly gratifying, equaling, perhaps, that of Great Britain during the war.

In 1877 the production of iron rails amounted to 333,540 net tons, which was a great reduction from the production of 1876, which was 467,108 tons. In 1878 this decline was wholly arrested, the production during the year being fully as great as in 1877, and probably a few thousand tons greater. In 1877 the production of Bessemer steel ingots was 560,587 net tons, and the production of Bessemer rails was 432,169 tons. In 1878 the production of ingots was about 730,000 net tons, and the weight of Bessemer rails produced was about 600,000 net tons. Putting the iron and steel rail products of the year together we have in round numbers a total of 930,000 net tons as the rail product of the year. This product has only once been exceeded in our history (in 1872), when the product reached 1,000,000 net tons. In 1879 we will probably equal even that immense product.

The decline in price of pig iron during the year was \$1.50 a ton, and on bar iron it was one-tenth of a cent per pound, or \$2.24 a ton. Iron and steel rails sold during the year at average prices which were higher than the quotations in January. The only discouraging feature of the iron trade of 1878 is that which relates to prices. In both pig iron and steel rails there was an improvement, but in pig and bar iron there was a decline from the exceptionally low prices of 1877.

The report concludes as follows: "The old year, taken all in all, was a more active and prosperous year for the American iron trade than either 1876 or 1877. There was improvement in the demand for all iron and steel products and prices, although not satisfactory, were all maintained, except in the case of pig iron. This branch of the trade has had a hard struggle, and many furnaces have been run without profit. The new year opens with the promise of a still more active and more prosperous business for our iron and steel manufacturers than the old year gave to them. Business is in fewer hands, and the home competition cannot be so desperate as it has been. Foreign competition for the present is not to be dreaded. Prices, it is hoped, are at last at the lowest point to which they can possibly fall, while the unmistakable and undeniable revival of general prosperity throughout the country gives every assurance of the continuance of the increased demand for iron and steel which characterized the old year."

CONTINUATION OF McKey & Bros. Great Closing Out Sale

Special Bargains in Useful Articles for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

LADIES' MINK SETS at NET COST Ladies' Cloaks in Matlasse, Diagonals and Plain Beavers at Still Lower Prices. A Splendid Galaxy of Bargains in our Millinery Department—all our wool Felt Hats reduced to 40 Cents Each.

Two-Toned Satin Ribbons IN ALL SHADES.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

In 2 Buttons, at 50 Cents per pair, the best value in the State.

Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs—the Largest Variety ever seen in this city. McKEY & BRO. 24 & 26 Main Street.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

In order to make room for our Immense Spring and Summer Stock, which is now daily manufactured for us, we shall sell our entire stock of Clothing, Cloth, HATS, CAPS, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS! AT COST!

In our Merchant Tailoring Department, we have still a Fine Assortment, and will make good suits from \$16 and upwards. Be sure and call on us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will not lead you astray, or take advantage of you. If goods are not as represented your money will be refunded.

A. & F. SONNEBORN, The Star Clothiers.

The Gold Coin

Is the only Stove with Double Tin Pot, the Only Stove with Two Silver Rails, will Heat with 10 Per Cent. Less Coal, And will Boil in one third less time than any of its Competitors.

PRICES LOW! Close Out My Entire Stock of STOVES PRICES THAT CANNOT BE BEATEN! GIVE US A CALL, 25 Main Street. G. M. HANCOCK.

JUST PUBLISHED

Price list of Artist & Wax Work Material NOW IS THE TIME TO GET THAT CANARY BIRD OR THAT

GLOBE of GOLD FISH FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Call and see Goods at 167 Milwaukee and Wisconsin

The Plankinton House!



The Boss Hotel in the Northwest Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Prices from \$2.50 to \$4 Per Day According to the Location of Rooms There has been added to this Splendid Hotel one of the finest Cafes in the Country, where meals are served at all hours. H. B. SHERMAN, Proprietor

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

B. H. ELDREDGE & FETHERS LAWYERS, Smith & Jackson's Block

J. H. BALCH, Justice of the Peace

Conveyancing Promptly Attended to

SMITH & PHELPS, Attorneys-at-Law.

Dr. Clara L. Normington

GEO. H. McCASKEY SURGEON DENTIST

Abstracts of Title A. E. MORSE,

Cassoday & Carpenter. ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

DR. A. H. DAVIS, Eclectic Physician.

Dr. M. A. NEWMAN, Dental Surgeon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New is the Time CUTTERS SLEIGHS

Hodge & Buchholz Largest Stock! IN SOUTHERN WISCONSIN.

LATEST STYLE & FINISH Call and See Us

OUR RECORD MAKING GOOD WORK.

CUTTERS, SLEIGHS Phaetons, Top Buggies, Sulkies!

LIGHT WAGONS! Top Buggies!

Imperishable Fragrance. Murray & Lanman's CELEBRATED Florida Water.

FOR SALE At Gazette Counting Room, A NEW IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE

To Justices of the Peace.

Notice of Taking Depositions

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWEET JACKSON'S BEST NAVY TOBACCO

40 MIXED CARDS, with name, 10 cts.

SAVING \$3.00!

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD THE SHORTEST, CHEAPEST

SAVING \$3.00!

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DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD THE SHORTEST, CHEAPEST

RAILROADS.

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

IS THE VERY BEST LINE TO Chicago, Milwaukee ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS

And all Points in Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, and the Black Hills.

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

New England the Canadas, and all EASTERN & SOUTHERN POINTS.

2 ROUTES 3 DAILY TRAINS

Chicago & St. Paul & Minneapolis.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway is the only Northwestern line connecting in same Depot in Chicago with any of the Great Eastern and Southern Railways, and is the most conveniently located with reference to reaching any Depot, Hotel or place of business in that City.

Steel Rail Track, thoroughly ballasted, free from dust, and equipped with the most improved Automatic Air Brake, Miller's Safety Platform and Couplings on all Passenger Cars.

The Finest Day Coaches and Palace Sleeping Cars. This Road connects more BUSINESS CENTRES, HEALTH and PLEASURE RESORTS, and passes through a finer country, with grander scenery, than any other Northwestern line.

A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

UNIVERSAL PASSENGER ROUTE LAKE SHORE

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The Only All Steel Rail DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

FOR New York, Boston,

ALL EASTERN POINTS!

Without Ferrisage or Transfer. Direct Connections at

BUFFALO and NIAGARA FALLS

With the New York Central and Erie Railways

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Great Central Route NIAGARA FALLS.

The only Route East, via, MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND Great Western RAILWAYS

And Connections.

Through Pullman Cars to New York City without change.

Four Express Trains leave Chicago daily, except Sundays. Sunday Express leaves at 8:45 p.m. for

NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK, BOSTON And all Eastern Points.

All trains upon this line are thoroughly equipped with elegant twelve wheeled passenger coaches, magnificent smokers' car and the celebrated Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars.

The Pullman Cars run daily between Chicago and New York without change.

Trains connect at Grand Trunk Junction near Detroit, with the

Grand Trunk Railway

For local points in Canada, New York and New England. Passengers from Western Roads holding tickets are transferred free of charge to Michigan Central depot at Chicago, and from the Junction through tickets can be purchased at all office of connecting roads in the West. In Chicago, at the General Office, where sleeping car accommodations can also be engaged.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

THE NEW ONE PRICE DRY GOODS STORE

JACKMAN & SMITH'S BLOCK.
Has just returned from New York with a fine Fresh Stock of

DRY GOODS!

And notions, bought at the present extremely low prices, many of the goods being cheaper than ever before, and will be sold at a trifling above cost for cash.

DRESS GOODS!

Cloaks, Shawls, Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Cloths, Flannels, Zephyr Worsteds, Yarns, Staple Cottons, and all other goods kept in first class Dry Goods Houses. My policy will be

One Price to All.

And that the LOWEST. Close personal attention to customers and business, and a complete assortment of good goods at all times. I respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

CALL AT THE ONE PRICED DRY GOODS STORE

And you shall be well treated.
JOHN H. WINGATE,
No. 8, East Milwaukee St., Jackman & Smith's Block, Janesville, Wis.

NEW GOODS Fall Trade!

Foreign and Domestic Cloths

Cassimeres, Overcoatings, Suitings, Pantings

GENTS' Furnishing Goods

HATS and CAPS, BAGS, TRUNKS &c. &c.

Just placed upon my counters

WERE NEVER MORE COMPLETE

Style, Quality and Price!

My success lies in being a practical Tailor, and superintending the manufacturing myself, and allow no garment to go out unless it gives perfect satisfaction.

J. L. FORD.

SHIRT PATTERNS

CUT TO ORDER. PRICE 50 CENTS.

Jan 15/79

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| Boots, | Dress Shields, | Belling, |
| Shoes, | Glove Cleaners, | Packing, |
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| Cloaks, | Shawl Pins, | Tubing, |
| Pants, | Sleeve Buttons, | Beds, |
| Vest Chains, | Collars, | Flannels, |
| Hats, | Guard Chains, | Cushions, |
| Caps, | Earrings, | Bags, |
| Blankets, | Napkin Rings, | Penholders, |
| Gloves, | Teething Rings, | Rulers, |
| Mittens, | Lockets, | Inkstands, |
| Diapers, | Bracelets, | Bands, |
| Bibs, | Thimbles, | Erasers, |
| Sheeting, | Match Boxes, | Corks, |
| Porks, | Cigar Cases, | Flasks, |
| Brushes, | Plan Covers, | Funnels, |
| Combs, | Horse Covers, | Scoops, |
| Mirrors, | Rice Boats, | Gymnastiums, |
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| Dolls, | Interfering Straps, | Atomizers, |
| Rattles, | Carriage Cloths, | Syringes, |
| Toys, | Door Mats, | Stockings, |
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| Doors, | Plait Sprays, | Canes, |
| Sienns, | Chair Tips, | Inhalers, |
| Webbing, | Shop Jars, | Mattings, |
| Buckets, | Caspadore, Finger Cots, | Etc., Etc. |

Leather Belting, Table and Carriage Oil Cloths.

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Wholesale and Retail.

Goodyear Rubber COMPANY,

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370 East Water St., Milwaukee

Branch of the Goodyear Rubber Co., New York

Send for Price List.

WANTED!

A few good Agents to take exclusive County Agencies for our new crop of extra strong Green and Black Teas, our Green, Roasted and "French Breakfast" Coffees, and our strictly pure, "Double Strength" Baking Powder. Satisfaction guaranteed and prices so low that agents make ready cash and steady customers. Exclusive territorial contract will be made with the right parties. Send at once for particulars. PEOPLE'S TEA COMPANY, Box 2181, St. Louis, Mo.

Making Cream Cheese.

The London Dairyman gives the following directions for making this variety of cheese which is in great repute in England.

Take a quart of cream, and if not desired to be very rich, add thereto one pint of new milk; warm it in hot water till it is about the heat of milk from the cow, and a tablespoonful of rennet, let it stand till thick; then break slightly with a spoon and place it in the frame in which you have previously put a fine canvas cloth; press it lightly with a weight; let it stand a few hours, then put a finer cloth in the frame, and shift the cheese into it. Sprinkle a little salt over the cloth. It will be fit for use in a day or two. To make a rich cream cheese without rennet, take any quantity of cream and put it into a wet place for seven or eight days. Then take it from the cloth and put it into a mold in another cloth with a weight upon it for two or three days longer. Turn twice a day, and it will be fit for use. Or, take a quart of fresh cream and a pint of warm new milk; a bit of sugar, and a little rennet. Set near the fire till the curd comes; fill a vat made in the form of a sack, of wheat straw or rushes sewed together; rest the vat on a square of straw or rushes, and cover it with another square, the vat being open top and bottom. Next day take it out, turn daily till dry, from one board to another, cover with nettles or clean cloth leaves, and put between two pewter plates to ripen.

The Time to Cut Timothy.

In our report of the Illinois Dairyman's Association meeting, one of the members was made to say that the best time to cut timothy was "when the seed began to fall." A correspondent from Crystal Lake, Wis., writes us to inquire whether that is correct, or whether instead of fall, it should not read fall. We are unable to say now, although the presumption is that it is correct, as printed. It is possible, but not very probable, that the proof reader made a mistake. Opinions differ widely as to the best time for cutting timothy, and it is altogether probable that this gentleman believes that when the seed begins to fall is the best time. We do not, however, agree with him, if that is his opinion. Our own opinion is similar to that which our correspondent suggests as being his, that the best time to cut timothy is when the seed begins to fill, or soon after full blossom. This is the general practice at least among some of the very best farmers in the country. If the grass is left until the seed has ripened, the hay will no doubt weigh heavier, and it is said that it is the custom of some who sell most of their hay to cut it after the seed has ripened, for this purpose.

Sheep Farming.

We find the following in the American Stockman, and the practical suggestions are very pertinent:

There is apparently a growing interest in the business of sheep farming. New books appear from time to time on the subject, and there have of late been many excellent articles upon the subject, in the newspapers. The latter have called attention repeatedly to the growing want for good material for use in America as well as for export to Europe. These articles have evidently had no little effect, for scarcely a day passes that we do not learn of new flocks started, not only in the more densely settled country east of the Missouri, but also on the great pastures of the West, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico are fast becoming rich in flocks, and no insignificant number of farmers who are turning their attention to the question whether they have done wisely in neglecting a stock so easy to keep and so easy to sell. In all this there is a reason to fear that there may at no very far off time be a reaction, as this movement is in itself a reaction.

DR. V. CLARENCE PRICE

Can be consulted at JANESVILLE, MYERS HOUSE, Saturday and Sunday, the 5th and 6th of February, 1879.

Patients will address all letters to Dr. V. Clarence Price, Waukegan, Ill., with stamp.

7th

Commonwealth Distribution Company.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky, Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on

Thursday Jan. 30, 1879

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT.

PRIZES PAID IN FULL!

\$115,400 In Cash

TICKETS, ONLY \$2!

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR DRAWINGS.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the JANUARY DRAWING:

1 Prize \$30,000 100 prizes \$100 each \$10,000

2 Prizes \$10,000 200 prizes \$50 each 5,000

10 prizes \$5,000 each 200 prizes \$20 each 10,000

20 prizes \$2,500 each 100 prizes \$10 each 2,000

50 prizes \$1,000 each, Approximate Prizes \$2,700

2 Prizes \$500 each 100 prizes \$100 each 2,000

1,000 Prizes, 1000 tickets \$100 each

27 Tickets, \$50. 55 Tickets, \$100

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see in those statements the long years of patient, persistent effort, the trials, losses and exposure to storms and discouragements which gave the knowledge and skill which made those statements possible. The work seems to be so simple that any one could do it right—but so does the work of a Shakespeare. It is easy enough to write—any school boy could do that. We would earnestly urge those who are thinking of raising sheep to consider the matter carefully, look well to their own fitness for the work, and when they go into it to win, even if it requires years of earnest struggle and self denial.

Fowls in Winter.

The late, severe cold snap of weather has been very trying to every living thing, and the fowls felt it as well as any domestic animal. A great many, however, seldom think that a fowl has any difficulty in keeping warm, and so let them shift for themselves, roosting in cold places, and furnishing them little protection, either, during the day or night. This is all wrong. Every farm should have a good comfortable hen-henry, and if any of our readers should not be provided with such a desirable thing, it would be very profitable to take some nails, boards and a hammer, and at once proceed to patch up the hen-henry, if there is one, and if there is not, to build one. When the temperature has been as low as it has for some time past, the feet and combs are in great danger of being frozen, unless the fowls are protected, and very large numbers have died during some cold winters.

There is such a thing, however, as taking too good care of fowls, and injuring them by kindness. Prof. Welch in the last issue of the Times, says upon this subject: "Breeders of fine fowls not infrequently have stoves in their poultry houses, ready to fire up when the weather is unusually severe. Unless the houses are very clean they may do more harm than good, as they will cause the air to be filled with noxious gases. If artificial heat is resorted to for warming poultry houses, great care should be taken not to get the temperature too high. If a stove is put in a poultry house, a ventilator should be put in the roof. Placing coals in an open vessel in a poultry room is likely to kill the fowls by the carbonic acid and gas generated. A barn cellar having glass windows on the south, is the best place for poultry during the severe cold weather. It is not likely to be either too cold or too warm for their comfort. In an ordinary poultry house, straw windows on the south and east sides it may be rendered very comfortable if there are no cracks in the walls.

If a portion of the floor is covered to the thickness of a foot or more with clean loose straw it will greatly aid the fowls in keeping warm. If bundles of straw be placed on end, fowls will crawl between them and keep warm. In Norway, it is said, roosts are made for fowls in winter by placing straw in troughs. It is desirable to give fowls warm food in the morning during cold weather. Coarse meat, chopped up with potatoes and other vegetables, seasoned with pepper, enriched by fat, and warmed over the fire, is excellent. If meal is fed it should be thoroughly cooked. It is likely that more can be realized from fallow and other coarse lots by feeding them to poultry than by disposing of them in any other way. The evening food of fowls may be whole corn and oats. A supply of shucks and lime, or burned bones and charcoal should always be kept in a poultry house when the weather is so severe that fowls cannot run out.

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